

# Ripley County Democrat.

VOLUME XVIII.

DONIPHAN, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1916.

NUMBER 50.

## 'ROUNDABOUT THE STATE.

**Gleaned from Exchanges--Made by the Shears, the Pencil and the Paste Pot--Some Original, Some Credited, and Some Stolen, but Nearly All Interesting Reading.**

Prisoners in the Green county jail at Springfield are all breaking out--with chicken pox.

The campaign is on, and so are the voters, says the Moberly Index with a significant wink.

Of ninety-eight motor cars sold in Burlington Junction this season, sixty-five were of one make.

Josiah Collins, of Parnell, who can do a regular first class job of horse-shoeing at the age of 90, is the oldest blacksmith and farmer in Missouri.--Maryville Tribune.

The surviving members of the band that participated in Quantrell's raids held their annual reunion at Smithville last week. There are but 25 members for the meeting this year.

Picking up The Star's headline, "Kansas City Banks Choked With Cash," the Four-County Windwrite says there have been no deaths from strangling in that neck of the woods.

In the past five months Frank Harlan who represents W. P. Hall, has bought 599 head of horses in Princeton says the Post. For these animals he has paid Mercer countaine \$100,000.

If visitors to Harwood miss a certain buzzing sound in the town they may attribute it to absence of the Harwood Hummer which has ceased to hum. The advanced cost of white paper did the trick.

An overall factory at Mountain Grove is now something like four hundred dozen behind in its orders with no appreciable decrease in the demands of the trade. With winter winds at hand, the situation soon may become serious.

Dr. Delbert Claude Adcock, an eye, ear and throat specialist of Warrensburg committed suicide Wednesday morning in a cornfield near his farm at Hickman Mills. He shot himself with a rifle. The bullet entered his heart.

Just how much more money would buy the horse, Martin Henry of Gallatin didn't say, but when a Polo buyer raised an offer of \$900 to \$1,000 Mr. Henry shook his head and said he'd keep his fancy thoroughbred a while longer.

The Rev. W. G. Ball and wife of King City celebrated this week their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Doctor Ball has been a minister since 1869 and in that time has been pastor at sixteen churches of the St. Joseph District Baptist Association.

A Lafayette county girl caught, recently, with her bare hands, a full grown fox which the family decided to hold in captivity. The fox was chained, but only over night. Before morning it chewed its way out of a shed in time to loot the chicken coop before daylight.

The Leeton Times insists that Dr. W. C. Holt has found a petrified snake on his farm just east of Leeton. The snake was found lying crosswise in a ravine, only part of its body being visible. The snake was excavated and found to be 35 feet long and about as big around the middle as the upper part of a stove pipe.

Even if some untutored folks do still snicker at Arkansas, an exchange says the only smiles Southeast Missouri gets nowadays are from Dame Fortune. Time was when that part of the state was referred to as "Swamp-east Missouri," but those days are gone.

Indications of a big copper and oil strike in Polk county are reported from Bolivar. According to reports received two strikes have been made on the farm of Joe Brant, three-quarters of a mile northwest of Bolivar. Copper carbonate was found at a depth of 375 feet in the first drilling and pure copper at a depth of 415 feet.

W. W. Grigsby sold the apples of his orchard Monday to the K. C. Bottom Produce Co., of Kansas City, and will deliver them to the railroad station. It is estimated the orchard will make about 25,000 bushels this year, but as the fruit was damaged by hail early in the season it will be shipped mostly in bulk.--Skidmore News.

The St. Charles, Mo., highway bridge, the only general traffic structure spanning the Missouri river near there, was destroyed by fire Friday causing a loss estimated at from \$175,000 to \$400,000. The bridge was built in 1904 at a cost of \$750,000 and was one-half mile long. The roadway which was of heavy timbers was destroyed entirely.

If the coins could be handled at a profit, a Springfield drug firm feels that it could establish a "nickel department" and do a wholesale business. At one time recently, says the Republican, the store banked \$528 in 5-cent pieces, and for the "jitneys" to accumulate at the rate of \$30 or \$40 a day is quite the ordinary thing for the register showing.

Gentry county's oldest resident, Johnathan Dorsey, died September 17 at the age of ninety-eight years. He had lived in the county sixty years and for the past ten years had been blind. The honor of being the oldest man in the county now belongs to John Kurtright, of Evona, who is four months younger than Mr. Dorsey whose home was near Albany.

Away back in the history of Bates county politics, says the Butler Record, there was a ticket known as the "Chain Gang" ticket and another known as the "Tadpole" ticket. The whole ticket got together and made one grand tour of the county a short time before election. That is the way it acquired the name of "Chain Gang." The Record never learned how the "Tadpoles" got their name.

Judge Bob Moorhead of Brunswick had some corn to sell and was lucky in that particular as well as escaping contact with a rattlesnake in the corn. Tuesday of last week he delivered a load of corn to the elevator and when the corn was dumped a big rattler was seen wriggling down with the corn. The corn passed through a sheller and also the snake and along with the cobs the snake landed outside, alive and active and was killed.--Bosworth Sentinel.

The last of the original homes that marked the town of Chariton on the Chariton river two miles north of Glasgow, was destroyed by fire one night last week. Chariton was platted in 1817, two years before a steamboat had come up the Missouri river, and at one time was a town of more than a thousand population and the second town in Missouri. The old house just burned was of logs with weatherboard veneer. It was built by William Cabene, a warm friend of Senator Benton's who for once at least was his guest in the old Chariton mansion.

There is a tombstone in Orient cemetery at Harrisonville that puzzles the local scientists. The tombstone consists of a pedestal on which rests a ball of granite two feet in diameter. With the exception of the spot that rested on the pedestal the ball was given a high polish. Now the ball has turned until the unpolished spot has moved about one-sixtyfourth of the distance of the complete circle. A Harrisonville mathematician ascertained the exact hour the monument was set and by his computations declares the ball will make one complete revolution in a hundred years.

Another argument in smoking a pipe is seen by the Fulton Sun in a Columbia incident. A Slater man was in Columbia as a witness in a law suit. While sitting in front of the Boone county courthouse smoking his pipe a wagon passing in the street ran over a cartridge, exploding it. The ball from the cartridge struck the pipe, loosening two of the Slater man's teeth, then deflecting harmlessly. Had he not been smoking he might have been killed, argues the Sun. As a matter of fact, had he not been smoking he probably would not have been sitting on the steps outside the courthouse.

Recently an old man named Jeremiah C. Robertson came to Greene county in order to identify himself, where he learned that in 1866 he supposedly deserted his wife and four children; had been thought dead many years; his wife had married again and was living in South Greenfield and had a son by her second marriage 45 years old. This is the story Mr. Robertson tells: That after the war when he returned to his Greene county home from the Union army he received warning letters telling him to leave. He refused to go until one day some one shot at him, the bullet grazing his head. He immediately left on horseback, telling his wife he would send for her and the children as soon as he could find a home. The first he remembers after this is that he found himself on a horse going south with his memory of the past entirely gone and a strange suit of clothes on. He went to Collins county, Texas, married again and raised a family of 16 children. He found discharge papers in his pocket and supposing they were his took the name contained and passed under it until recently when his memory came back and then he started out to fix up the tangles. The tale is rather loud to tell a Missourian but as we have no way of getting at the truth of the matter we will have to take the old man's word for it.--Lawrence Chieftan.

"Rough On Rats" ends Rate, Mice, Bugs, die out doors, unbeatable exterminator. Used World Over, by U. S. Government too. Economy Size 25c. or 15c. Drug and country stores. Refuse substitutes. Free. Comic picture R.--E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

## Judge Nortoni Refused to Be Led Back Into the Republican Party After Unsparingly Condemning and Criticising It as a Member of the National Progressive Platform Committee in 1912.

In a masterful speech delivered before thousands at the State Fair recently, Judge Nortoni eloquently and earnestly gave his reasons for supporting President Wilson in the present campaign. He spoke in part as follows:

I am not a Republican, neither am I a Democrat. I come as a Progressive. I am speaking this year for precisely the same principles and policies I supported four years ago. A friend of mine said to me: "You have changed your politics." I said, "No, I continue as a Progressive and intend to participate with others in the reorganization of the Progressive party in the future." My case is similar to that of the Indian who was discovered wandering in the woods by a friendly frontiersman. The frontiersman said to the Indian: "Are you lost?" And the Indian replied: "No; Indian no lost; wigwam lost." This is my situation.



JUDGE ALBERT D. NORTONI.

uation precisely, while the home and some others are lost for the time being.

Acting upon principle, I separated from the Republican and participated in the organization of the Progressive party because my conscience forbade that I should longer affiliate with the party used as an instrument of government in behalf of large interests enjoying special privileges at the expense of the whole people. The movement for a new party not only appealed to my judgment, but it aroused an enthusiasm within me to a degree which I had never before experienced. I was chairman of the first state convention in Missouri and with the late lamented Col. Nelson of the Kansas City Star attended the national convention as a delegate-at-large. At Chicago I was made a member of the committee on platform and co-laborers with the excellent men of that body formulating what I regard as the greatest declaration of principles and policies given forth by any political assembly of my day. On my return to Missouri I was unanimously chosen as the candidate of the new party for Governor, and after a short campaign of the state we polled 125,000 votes. Many of us were entirely sincere and embraced the cause for the betterment of conditions generally with lofty motives and purity of purpose. I was one of this number and believed, for I was given to so understand, that we were engaged in building a permanent party that should go forward and upward in the task of reclaiming the powers of government from the great interests of the country, and lodging them again in the hands of all the people, where they justly reside.

In our contract with the people we not only declared our purpose not to further aid the continuance of inviolable government in its maneuverings through such men as Penrose, Smoot, Barnes, Crane, Guggenheim and others, but we solemnly agreed to de-throne it, that the people's government might be administered by and for them.

Having enlisted in this splendid cause, I, for one, was politically happy for the first time in my life, and this, too, though it was well understood that we would not be able to come into office and power until the old Republican machine was completely destroyed and the new party established on the ruins of the old, but in accord with the spirit of Lincoln. All of us shared the promise that the "men and women" thus gathered together "would never be abandoned." It may be regarded as certain, according to the thought of candid persons everywhere, that those of us who affiliated with the new party in good faith were justified in believing, at least, that we would not be abandoned on the very center of the field when the flag was floating high and the bugle call sounded. But, be this as it may, the fact speaks for itself. History will record and characterize it. As chairman of the Missouri delegation, I was present at the passing of the party and witnessed it with solemnity and sadness similar in degree to the feeling of happiness experienced at its birth.

Here I found myself a political orphan, recognizing no obligation to any party but owing an allegiance to my country which, according to conscience, compels me to function, as a citizen somewhere and somehow.

It is obvious that the same crowd of reactionary leaders constitute the works of the Republican party now as before. In 1912 these men were forced to steal delegates to control the Republican convention, and in 1916, the Progressives having moved out, they controlled the situation without opposition, for all were of one accord. In this situation it devolved upon them to nominate a candidate who would appear to be Progressive in order to consummate the plan so manifestly pre-arranged to destroy the Progressive party and seize, almost as by force, its membership to be utilized in rehabilitating the old Republican organization to the end that the inviolable government may again be secure in its place and the army of officeholders once more be triumphantly installed in authority. In this view, Mr. Hughes was introduced with much acclaim, not as a progressive, but as an anti-boss candidate. Is it thought for a moment that Barnes, Penrose, Crane, Smoot and others, who controlled the Republican convention this summer, would accept a Progressive? If so, then why did not Cummins or some others of that school fare better? Everyone who meditates upon it knows that these men understand the fundamental distinction lies in the mental attitude in respect to the rights of property and the rights of men. The Progressives believe in the principle declared in the Declaration of Independence to the effect that all men are created free and equal, and as such are possessed of certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that it is the chief office of government to secure and protect these. The other school of thought adheres to the old Tory doctrine or aristocratic view that property and wealth accord a special privilege to the owner and a special right. Emanating from this fundamental distinction in the two schools of thought, there arises every day and hour of our existence a conflict between the rights of humanity on the one hand and those of property on the other. Mr. Lincoln, whose spirit dominated the Republican party at one time, stood for the rights of humanity as against those of property; and this, too, was the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson. So it was the Progressive platform of 1912 employed the names of these two great friends of the people conjunctively in declaring our doctrine. Such alone was the great fundamental of the Progressive movement, and the matter of the opposition to bosses and boss control was but a mere incident in the fight for human rights, and this because the crooked special interests which seek to control the governmental agencies in the interests of property first and relegate human rights to the second place usually attain their ends through the activity of the bosses who acquire political power for the purpose of financial reward. Concede that Gov. Hughes opposed Boss Barnes, and still he appears as a reactionary rather than as a Progressive. Gov. Hughes vetoed the two-cent fare law in the populous state of New York, where more persons ride on the railroads than in any other four states in the Union. And this, too, on mere opinion that it was confiscatory in that it diminished the earnings of property, and without an investigation as to the fact, though the rights of men and women who paid the railroad fares were involved as well. He also vetoed the law fixing the salary of women teachers who performed the like services as men, although the matter of human rights was involved and the elemental precepts of social justice called aloud for vindication. Likewise, he vetoed the full-crew bill in the interests of the railroad properties, though its operation lessened the burden of the tollers and rendered more secure the lives of those in transportation.

In the view that it is the office of government to protect property, the enlightened opinion of the country has long since settled upon the proposition in favor of an income tax, for it is proper that one who possesses a large income, say representing a million, whether in property or genius, should contribute more to the support of the government which protects him in its enjoyment than the man of lesser means who really enjoys but a slight measure of protection regarded with reference to his meager portion. The Congress passed and submitted to the state legislatures for ratification the income tax amendment and Gov. Hughes sent a message to the legislature of his state in opposition to it, and in this he advanced reasons commonly put forward by the big business and reactionary crowd, William Barnes and others. The position thus assumed was in favor of property and inimical to the rights of humanity at large, from whom the proposal was designed to lift a considerable burden of taxation. So it is, we see, that Mr. Hughes, as said recently in flaming

headlines in the Chicago Tribune, the leading standpat Republican organ of the west, is satisfactory to Wall Street. Far be it from me to even suggest that Mr. Hughes is not an honest man. The point of the matter is that, even though honest, he is a creature of the environment in which he developed. A typical New York lawyer, who won his way in the mart of big business, he lives and moves and has his being as big business lives and moves and has its being. The same is true, on the other hand, of one who comes from the slums. He is a creature of his environment, and his mental attitude partakes from those sources and is fixed by the circumstances and customs surrounding his development. How frequently in the history of the country have we seen honest men who have served the railroads, for instance, for 20 years as counsel, been elevated to the federal bench and in the trial of a case in court how frequently the country observes and candid persons complain that such judges, though honest, can see with clear vision the railroad's view of the case and are positively dull to the side involving the interests of society as a whole. This is because of the environment in which one has developed rather than from fault. But, though such be true, the evil result is the same, for, while such a judge may be regarded as safe and sane by those special interests, the vision is a narrow one when regarded from the standpoint of all the people. So it is we find Mr. Hughes satisfactory to Wall Street, because his mental attitude squares with the view of big business rather than the Progressive view that this country belongs to the people who inhabit it, and that they have a right to control its affairs and enjoy the full measure of the rights declared in the Declaration of Independence.

Although the contest for human rights has been waged in the country for several years past, the records disclose that Mr. Hughes has not even been sufficiently interested to cast his vote for six years, and though he now, as 100 per cent candidate, declares he favors the suffrage for the women, it appears he was not sufficiently interested to cast his vote in the election in his state on this vital question of human rights. Over against this we see President Wilson, the progressive, a man whose kindly, sympathetic mental attitude is as different from that of Mr. Hughes as was that of Abraham Lincoln from men of the character of Penrose and Barnes. Mr. Wilson always voted, and, though constantly engaged with his huge legislative program, and in steering the ship of state midst the flaming waves of war on every hand so as to maintain the happiness of his country, at least found time to go to his state and give his vote on the side of human rights toward enfranchising the women of New Jersey. Indeed, on looking into the matter I discovered Mr. Hughes' mental attitude to be that of the reactionary type, while Mr. Wilson stood as a progressive.

There is a dual leadership in both of the old political parties. Barnes, Penrose, Crane, Smoot and others, who dominate and control the Republican party organization, it is well known, are in alliance with the big business interests of the country, to conserve and protect them at all hazards, notwithstanding the interests of the plain people. On the other hand, there are certain gentlemen in the Republican party, such as Senators La Follette, Cummins, Kenyon, Clapp and others, who represent the Progressive view and frequently stand, when a conflict of interest arises between the rights of humanity and those of property, on the side of the people. But the old reactionary crowd controls the Republican party as an instrument of government. There is not and there can be no distinction as to the honesty and high purpose of the men and women who constitute the membership of the Republican party, the Democratic party, the Progressive and other parties. In speaking of political parties we intend only the party as used as an instrument of government; that is, through which good people are affiliated together, following after a leadership or another in whatever direction those leaders may lead, according to their bent of mind. There are likewise two leaderships in the Democratic party. Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall and others represent the same interests in the Democratic party as do those first named in the Republican party, while President Wilson and those who co-operate with him represent the Progressive view. At the moment, however, it appears that the old reactionary crowd is in control of the Republican party and dictates its policies and affairs, while Mr. Wilson and those who adhere to his views dominate the Democratic party; that is to say the progressive element of the Democratic party is clearly in the ascendancy and directs the course of the party as an instrument of government under the leadership of Mr. Wilson. As evidence of this it is necessary to do no more than cite the progressive legislative accomplishments of Democracy under Mr. Wilson's leadership.

One of the leading features of the Progressive platform in 1912 was our plank demanding a revision of the currency and banking laws so as to introduce a degree of elasticity in the matter of our currency. Under the old banking law the money was gotten out of the treasury by men who had a certain character of bonds to deposit therefor, under the pretext of moving the crops a time or two each year. As a rule, some 12 to 20 New York financiers controlled the securities essential to draw the currency from the

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